MEMPHIS APPEAL

DAILY. WEEKLY.

phis, Tenn., as Second-Class Matter.

THE ANNEXATION OF CANADA. A few months ago the annexation of Mex-

ico was the prolific theme for discussion. The fears of the Mexicans were allayed on this subject. But it is only a question as to time when Mexico will be a part of the United States. The fruit will be plucked so soon as ripe. Big powers swallow little powers, just as big fish eat up little fish. The talk about the annexation of Mexico having subsided, the discussion about the annexation of Canada has been revived. Prof. Goldwin, in a recent article, ably discusses this question, and takes the position that the union of the two countries is inevitable. He thinks England will not seriously oppose it, and in Canada the feeling is gaining strength. Ontario, he thinks, will take the lead, and the other provinces will all finally agree. Having made this question the study of many years, Prof. Smith is more fully comdian standpoint than any other person. His words, therefore, have great weight. Aside from his opinions, however, there are certain facts bearing upon the question which are very apparent to all. The present Canadian government is running behind every year It has undertaken to build a Pacific railway among the snows and glaciers of the north, and to do this according to its agreement at the time of the union of the provinces, it has had to give exorbitant subsidies, and submit to great losses. First one company undertook the work, and failed, and now another has taken it in hand on worse terms from the Government, and very likely when it gets as far as the country will carry it there will be another failure, with additiona loss to the public. The ordinary expenses of the government are much higher in prcthen in the States, and the debt is accumulating at an alarming rate. Some years ago, says the Salt Lake Tribune, there was a commercial reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada. Under its provisions Canada was provided an open market in the Eastern States of this Union for its flour, lumber and timber. Under the operations of that treaty Canada was prosperous and saucy, and there was no talk from them about annexation. The treaty gave them all the advantages of trade which a complete union would have afforded. At the same time the public treasury was in good condition, and there itself of its privilege to abrogate that recipseem to have realized as possible. In uence of that abrogation Canada lost who knew him best loved him most, and will at markets, her people began to emigrate in large numbers over the border, the was a member of the Baptist Church and public treasury got behind, and even the much vannted union of all the provinces did from bankruptcy. With their people leaving by the tens of thousands, a debt already

nuch larger per copies than that of the United roubles, and that absorption in the great and troubles and make light of them. They can-Their people see the prosperity and freedom forms of government, of which one form has brought them to the verge of bankruptcy and hard times and all their evils. Naturally that has set them to thinking, and the abrolever which has wrought this change. As tions established between the North and long as the Canadians could freely enjoy South. The Journal might have added that the prosperity of Atlanta has been promoted happy; when that great boo found much room there for the exercise of leatures of self-government, and have laws burned. The only practical plan is to prethat holds the fresh coal in the front of the fire; gases that from smoke are there conent policy with that country will bring the and smoke prevented by this process. Have lesired result about. Then we shall have the most important addition to the population of the country there has ever been one stroke since the foundation of the Gov ent, and an addition which will be use

ful and not troublesome from the very start.

The young men who have recently gradu their policy, there will perhaps, some morn States are returning. Every city, town and "Burnt children dread the fire," but when they are grown up into Turks they don't, that is gaping around them once too often-His time must be occupied for six and twelve then Mr. Turk must bid farewell to Europe months in deciding what profession he will adopt. Indeed, this is made the subject for sections discussion by the whole family. The young graduate is considered a genius, a prodigy, who will reflect luster upon th discriminating kind must give way. osition is assumed that if a young man has tions. The consequence is our schools and colleges are yearly manufacturing graduates to swell the professions now unprofitable, in time of war a Mexican company is generally headed by a brass band larger than the ompany itself. If this thing of making the professional army will soon outnumber the increase among native-born Americans, and this is one reason why foreign immigrants find such ready employment. The grants find such ready employment. The mechanical arts are suffering everywhere for want of recruits, while the professions are overcrowded. A change in this unmatu
The streets containing rods conducting electrony of the street on a find took place. He then drew formation of any account, and over two the first Governor's descendants.

HARTFORD, CT., July 6.—The attention of the Secretary of State has been called to the Secretary of for want of recruits, while the professions are overcrowded. A change in this unnatural and lamentable condition of affairs is in
other inventors?

Has the wirard laid down his wand, or is he preparing a vast surprise that is to sweep other inventors?

Inbored under the impression that Jackson's as soon as the facts are presented. Policy had brought about the hard times which then prevailed. Should the President are other inventors into oblivion? ral and lamentable condition of affairs is in- other inventions into oblivion?

evitable. The parent who permits his son, fresh from college, to adopt one of the professions is committing a crime against both his son and society, because he increases the number of consumers when we need producers. When we reflect that skilled labor. and the great industrial labor of the country are commensurately rewarded, it becomes a matter of surprise how graduates can deliberately engage in professional avocations which will make them dead-beats upon society, for the professions are so overrun that two-thirds are withou employment. This custom of making pro ssional men of every new graduate must be

abandoned. If it has been adopted because of false pride or a vulgar idea that mechanical pursuits are less respectable or reputable than other professions, no effort should be spared to explode the fallacy. People should reflect that the dawning era in this country is an industrial era-one in which the me chanical arts will be held in prominent requisition, and will consequently be the best rewarded. The recent wonderful increase in the wealth of the country, in immigration, in railroad, mining and manufacturing enter prises, all point indisputably to this fact. From present appearances the last decade of the present century will witness a development heretofore unprecedented in the world's history, and in

the ranks of the industrial armies destined to reclaim the great unpeopled West there will be room for every willing arm and ready heart. During that period the most effective capital a man can possess is the knowledge of a mechanical trade. The doors of the temple of fortune will open quickest to the knock of a hammer. Not that the days of the pen are over, but because, as with the yardstick, there are too many of them, and they are, perhaps, less effective.

Again the insatiate archer has sped his merring dart and another old and prominent set forth in accompanying circulars. There is usually a card urging that the medicines be given a trial. The doctors received any Henry G. Dent died at Lynchburg, Virginia, Henry G. Dent died at Lynchburg, Virginia, number of suggestions by telegraph as to vesterday at 10 o'clock, while on his way to treatment when the President was first shot Rockbridge Alum Springs. He left this city | There has now been time enough for on Sunday night last, and although his death was expected, it created surprise and regret throughout the city yesterday. Henry G. Dent was fifty-seven years of age, having field receives such advisory letters. been born February 25, 1824. He has been a resident of Memphis forty years, and is one of that galaxy of old citizens who have looks brighter, having managed to get some of the interest of the city. Mr. Dent was never wanting in any of the active duties of life. From youth to his death his life has been one of well-directed death his life has been one of well-directed industry, fidelity to every trust reposed in prove slowly, but surely. His appetite him, and an unswerving adhesion to the highest standard of probity, honor and purity. He has held many and varied positions in the government of the subjects, and quotes passages from city, and always exercised great influ- peare. ence. Mr. Dent was a man of a high order of talent. His speeches were always pointed, logical and practical. In his speeches and conversation he was always clear, strong and ompact in his arguments, Mr. Dent was slow in forming an opinion, but when once formed he was immovable. He loved Mem-which, it is said, has been taken with the apphis with an affection ever filial, loyal and devoted. His charities were unbounded; poverty never appealed to him in vain; suffer

To-day Secretaries Kirkwood, Hunt, Wir much-vannted union of all the provinces did not help matters much. Those who look ahead a few years, and consider where the public treasury of Canada will then be, must see that annexation to the American Union is the only escape for them escape for them ter or more favorably known, and it is not that the people of Georgia are very much concerned about the result of the President's cally only a mass of ruins. To-day the city has a population of 43,000, is the capital of

Offerings from a Generous People more building. It has one hotel which cost \$675,000. It has the Holly waterworks, supre open to the President. Large package ntaining fine wines and liquors are re plying 40,000,000 gallons daily. It has State. The New York National Journal ago by his father, and had never heer cites this as an illustration of the way the whole South will be built up when the will soon have a large stock of fine old wines

> The bed which the President was laid upo the Baltimore and Potomac depot was wide but short and low. It was so short that the Another trouble was that the low bed placed the President too low in the room to get the has a patent mattress arranged so that thorough ventilation passes underneath the However, the present bed is only for tempor-ary use. A regular invalid's bed, having all the improvements and comforts, has been tel-

> This has been a remarkably quiet day as upon the White House since Saturday, and now that the President is apparently getting well they stay away and let him have the quiet he needs. Except the Cabinet officers and messengers from the different depart ments, very few people called. Matters have Saturday. Clerks have gone to their regular work, and they have plenty of it on hand, hough no new executive business is transactothers. The days at the White House are has about the same appearance that it wears when the President is absent. The telegraph strument is also quiet to-day, and but cians can now some and go without be ing stopped at every step and questioned to the President's condition.

Memoranda of the Event. Morton, of the clerical firm at tured articles made under a patent, or to re The different accounts are cut up and pasted in a Mark Twain scrap-book. The editorial decision it was stated that a tax so imposed. nake a big volume, which it will take the President some time to peruse, after he able to read. He has expressed a desire have the reports of the calamity and the ress comments preserved. The telegrams i sympathy which have been received will any interfering action by legislation of such all be preserved. They make a big collec-tion. The telegrams from foreign gevern nents and rulers were nearly all addressed to Secretary Blaine. These will be kept in to Secretary Blaine. These will be kept in the records of the State Department. Those received at the White House will be kept in some convenient form, so that they will be readily accessible to the reader and sympa-

An official to-day looked up the facts of there comes more freedom and less supersti-tion in that fine country, who can tell where passing through the rotunda of the Capitol. gress, accompanied by a gentleman on each side of him. He was walking along, and did At St. Louis a company has been organized for the purpose of placing pipes under the streets containing rods conducting electricity which will light up anylon hypers in

recover the case will only be an assault with taste,

Everybody is in Excellent Spirits

Bueved Up with the Hope of the

President's Recovery.

Scenes and Incidents Noted by the

Press Reporters at the Executive

Mansion Yesterday.

Washington, July 9 .- Mrs. Garfield de

It turns out that the pistol used by Gui

The temperature in the sick-room to-day

was not as low as might have been desired but the apartment was comfortable. The ar-tificial appliance for lowering the tempera-

These sheets hang from the ceiling, he water saturates the fibrous materia land keeps it we

all the time. The evaporation is rapid, and th

The Patent Medicine Fiends.

The President in High Spirits.

the better. He said this morning that every

ness has not deserted him. He makes hu

To Provide Against a Conting ency.

his illness taking an unfavorable and neces

proval of the Cabinet and Vice Presiden Arthur, is to provide against any possible

be transacted,——A later dispatch says

ingency. The session would be called to t a President of the Senate protem, and a

It is said on good authority that a procla-

Dr. Bliss is in the very best of spirits. He

sires again to acknowledge her great appre-ciation for the many messages of sympathy

In conversation this afternoon with Dr. Boynton, the President's family physician, Dr. Bliss expressed the opinion that the President's chance of recovery was now conperitonitis, he said, was rapidly passing away and, although it might occur, its occurrence had become improbable. The only accidents now to be apprehended, he said, and the only ones likely to terminate fatally, were secondary hemorrhage and pyamia or blood poisoning. Secondary hemorrhage might occur at any time up to the seventh day, but on account of the course which the ball took, and the place where it is supposed to be, the danger of secondar hemorrhage was not, in Dr. Bliss's opinion, that there was not yet, he said, the slightest indication. An abscess also might form at Dr. Boynton arrived to-day from Ohio. He will devote himself exclusively to Mrs. Gar-field, who, it is feared, cannot stand the ex-citement much longer, though as yet she has teau was a cheap, common weapon after all.

It is a self-cocker, and as it was so easy to shoot many wonder why he did not fire one

any point along the course of the ball at the extremity of the wound, but with this he said they could deal successfully. He expressed great reliance upon the President's vigorous constitution, strong vitality and calm courage. He was the Doctor said, the very best patient he had seen in the course of his surgical practice. With regard to his surgical practice. With regard to the supposed course of the ball and its present location, Dr. Bliss said that while they had not thought it prudent to probe deeply in search of it, either immediately after the infliction of the injury or since that time, he did on Saturday introor since that time, he did on Saturday intro-duce a Nettleton probe into the wound very gently, and traced the course of the ball about three and a half inches. So far as he could judge, it had entered the back above the right hip and taken a nearly horizontal course through the body, striking and slightly fracturing a rib, and thence deflected a little to the right, where it penetrated the liver. Whether the ball remained in that organ or passed the ball remained in that organ or passed through it and lodged in the anterior wall of the abdomen, he was unable to say; but he hoped that the latter would prove to be the case. He said that he regarded the wound stal in a few hours, and into a region where it left a chance of recovery. Speaking of the pain in the President's feet, Dr. Bliss said that it was probably due to the laceration of one of the sympathic ganglion. The mater and sensary nerves of the leg had not, he said, been injured. In conclusion, Dr. Bliss

that he would recover. SWITZERLAND

Not at all Worried Over Trichinon

witzerland places in the clearest light the anic in Europe in regard to American pro-isions. The timely action of the Federal Council and the prompt and intelligent in-tervention of Captain Frank H. Mason, our Consul at Basle, saved the Swiss people and our own exporters from serious loss and damage. The letter referred to says: "The course of the Swiss Republic in respect to the same subject. When the promeasuring such a crime as Guiteau's. ment set to work to ascertain the facts. "The aission to make a rigid investigation and report what seemed necessary to be done. The Sanitary Board made careful investigations, heard both sides, and permitted the American Consul at Basle to submit a state-Switzerland, or requiring any special inspec Switzerland, or requiring any special inspec-tion of such meats as a precaution against trichine. No higher authority on this sub-ject exists in Europe than the Federal Sani-tary Commission at Berne, and its action is typical of the intelligence and fairness with which the Republic of the Alps is governed."

Last Saturday at Calera, the East Tennes-see, Virginia and Georgia freight train col-lided with the Nashville freight train, caus-

MISSISSIPPI. At Calera last week T. W. Hatley was ar-rested by United States officials for robbing At Selma, some days since, a youth, Dave man, Isaac Syler, was murdered by Toliver Daniel, a mulatto, who had been intimate with Syler's wife. Herbert Sevier, colored,

is also implicated in the crime. They decoyed old man Syler some distance from the At Dallas, on July 1st, Adam Thompson maker, who kept a store seven miles from

penter named Miller was murdered some days since by Frank Adams, with whom he was in partnership. Miller's wife, who is a

At San Marcial, on June 23d, Charles Walker, City Marshal, was shot and killed by Paddy Ryan, who had recently escaped from Paso del Norte, where he had been onfined for shooting a Mexican. Ryan was ceating his wife, when Marshal Walker in terfered, and, as he walked away, Ryan fired five balls into his body just over his heart, house not to leave, made his wife give him some money, and skipped out. Should he be captured he will be hung by the citizens of San Marcial.

Knoxville continues to claim the prize for A boat containing eight hundred bushels of corn was sunk on the shoals of the Ten-

At Nashville on Wednesday last the argu-nents in the State debt injunction case, before A few days ago at Lancaster, Smith county, N. Fisher killed a man named Lom-

eavers, colored, while asleep in bed was consed by a shot fired through the window. he ball entered the pillow beneath his head, In Blount county, near Marysville, a few lays since, two road hands, Johnson and Kel-ar, got into a fight, during which Johnson At White Bluffs, on the Nashville and Ragsdale, brakeman, was run over by the cars and killed. He resided with his mother

Near Clinton, in a harvest-field, an old ortoise hatched out thirteen partridge eggs, and goes around scratching for food. When hawk approaches the tortoise makes a shrill

At Nashville last Tuesday State Senator William R. Barrett brought suit against John J. Vertrees, an attorney, for alleged Morgan was also bribed, but, conscience-stricken, he had returned the bribe. Barrett

claims \$10,000 damages

AT THE WHITE HOUSE, intent to kill, the extreme penalty of which is eight years' imprisonment. WHAT TO DO WITH HIM. with anterior tibial curves, from whom wedges of bone had to be removed for the

The Case of Guiteau Likely to Work a Reformation of the Insanity Defense for Murder.

Suggestion that Plain Hanging is Too Tame a Punishment for the Assassin's Crime.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The case of Guiteau, the assassin of the President, is likely to work a reformation of the insanity defense. When all other plans fail, the criminal lawyer, having a brutal murderer to defend, adopts the insanity plea, and generally manages to surprise those who have been most intimate with the prisoner with indications of an unsound mind. The more unprovoked and atrocious the murder the harder the insanity theory is worked. But we have come to the precipice. It is time to halt. When the President of the United States is shot—when not only a human life has been endangered, if not taken, but the Government and stability of our institutions put in jeopardy by the assassin's pistol—it is time to divest the insanity plea of its sentiment and let it stand naked for what it is worth. In the case of Guiteau it does not seem to be worth much. There is no disposition among the people to give him no disposition among the people to give him this avenue of escape.

PASSES THE POINT OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

Guiteau's insanity, if he is insane, does not seem to have been conspicuous until after the bloody business of Saturday. The assassination of the President struck the whole countries to the second s try with horror. The crime was so stu-pendous that it did not admit of easy exof the Government, and certainly nothing in the private life of the President, to even re-motely suggest a deadly animosity. It was natural for many people to run to the con-clusion that the assassin was insane. They The suggestion of insanity has been fortified by recollections of incidents in Guiteau's interests in this city, and who in his time has been one of the largest handlers of fine whiskies in the United States, for a short talk of lunacy. There is a theory that any man who commits a murder or other great crime is mentally unbalanced at the moment of the deed. If we philosophize in fine lines on this subject we may reach the conclusion that expressed the opinion that, while the Presi-dent was still in serious danger, every day was carrying him past the critical points, one after another, and he had strong hopes there is no such thing as murder; that the taking of a man's life is merely the unavoidable result of an aberration. But this passes the point of public safety. There must be a line drawn somewhere. It appears to be the general opinion that Guiteau is on the side of the line where a noose will dangle in the event of the death of the President.

HANGING AN INADEQUATE PUNISHMENT. It is even urged that the ordinary method of executing murderers are too tame to mee the cases of those who slay the rulers o ountries, and thus attack governments and coples. There is an English law which sugts flogging at frequent intervals between time of conviction and death, in cases like that of Guiteau, if the assassination is latal; or frequent floggings during imprison-ment where death does not result. The theory is that the murderers of kings and our ewn exporters from serious loss and damage. The letter referred to says: "The persistency with which the French Government has acted in the matter is most reprehensible, and in marked contrast with its hasty and now transparent action in condemning American salted meats as unfit for demning American salted meats as unfit for food has been the deliberate and intelligent of the most stringent character. Human nacourse of the Swiss Beauthlie is a true cannot be expected to be temperate in

> The Western Christian Advocate remarks. What form of punishment is sufficiently terrible to deter men from attempting the assassination of Chief Magistrates? An example is needed, as fearful and as memorable as the crime itself. He who attempts the life of the President attacks the peace and happiness of the entire people. His crime deserves extra-ordinary punishment."

Senator Conkling's Suggestions to At-torney-General MacVeagh. WASHINGTON, July 7 .- The following co

My DEAR SIR-In the abhorrence wit which all decent men alike shudder at the attempt to murder the President, I have given thought to the matter to which your attenthought to the matter to which your attention may or may not have been turned. Our criminal code treats premeditated homicide in all cases alike, irrespective of the victim, the murder being visited by the greatest penalty. Perhaps no distinction between one case and another could be founded on the public retations held by the person slain, but in case of an attempt to murder, broad distinctions can be made between assailing the life of an individual and an attempt to take a life of special value to an attempt to take a life of special value to the whole people. The shocking occurrence of Saturday, I think, demands a definition dent, if morally responsible, commits an of-fense which the nation ought to guard against and punish by the exertion of all the powers civilized nations may employ, this as deserving consideration. found sympathies are with the President and with all of you. Every hour the conflict of and a trust that the worst is past.

you would express to the President my deep-est sympathy in this hour, which should hush all discords and enlist all prayers for his safe deliverance. Please also give to Mrs. Garfield my most respectful condolence ROSCOE CONKLING MACVEAGH'S RESPONSE. To this Attorney-General MacVeagh sen he following reply:

has just reached me. Its suggestion will be carefully considered, and its kind messages of sympathy will be conveyed to the Presi-WAYNE MACVEAGH.

SCIENTIFIC LOBBYING.

body got to work his list wa arefully made out and an account duly opened with each of his men. When a the strength of the measure was without the interference of the lobby. It was then clear ling. Barber looked over his list and

no money passed until after adjournmen

very remarkable case of interhuman ossec ransplantation, no previous successful intance being recorded. In 1878 a child of
three years was admitted into the Glasgow
Infirmary for necrosis of the right humerus,
the shaft of which was already separated
from its head at the epiphyseal junction.
Fifteen months after the necrosed portion
Fifteen months after the nec the shaft of which was already Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic is agreeable to the planted on three different occasions, the

wedges of bone had to be removed for the purpose of straightening their limbs. These osseous wedges were each divided into many small pieces, which were immediately placed in the sulcus in the boy's arm. The fragments united together as well as adhered to the head of the humerus above and to the condyles below, ultimately forming a solid rod only half an inch shorter than the humerus on the convenie or left side.

the humerus on the opposite or left side. This transplantation of bone converted a useless arm into a thoroughly useful one. Great stress was laid by the operator upon the subdivision of the transplanted bone into fragments, as thereby greater nourishment is able to be conveyed from the surrounding flesh to the osseous formation. The conclusions arrived at are that transplanted bone is capable of living and growing, and that such transplants are capable of being put to prac-tical uses beneficial to mankind, but that to sure success the transplantation onducted antiseptically.

A WHISKY SMASH

Handler of the Kentucky Variety of Blue Ruin.

What May Be Expected in the Early Future-The Supply in Excess forests gradually changed from a lesser to a greater sprinkling of pine and chestnut oak. The "Sedgemoor road" is an important integer in the new Rugby enterprise, and a constant effort is making to better its conof the Demand.

The increase in the number of distilleries in Kentucky, by the recent erection of large new ones and doubling the capacity of old of the product after its manufacture, and in point, the Enquirer man tackled a gentleman

"What is your opinion of the outloook in "To-day all grades of Bourbon whiskies, or, that is to say, fine whiskies made in Ken-tucky, are from ten to fifteen cents lower than they were sixty days ago; and my opinion is that they will continue to go lower still for some time to come."

"What are your reasons for thinking so?" "Because the crop of the fall of 1880 and the spring of 1881 is double that of the fall of 1879 and spring of 1880; or, to express it in plain words, the crop of 1880, properly speaking, amounted to about 300,000 barrels, or about enough to supply an active demand; and the crop of 1881 will amount to over 600,000 barrels, and this of course, will over-supply the demand, and there will, of course, a glut. After the great boom in whisky last year distillers went on and engaged their crops of 1881-82, in excess of the prices paid for the crops of 1880-81, and as the scheme is a well-played one on the part of the manufacturers, it will pan out a bonanza for them; but woe be to the speculators in the future." "Then you are of opinion that speculators will come out at the little end of the horn?" "Most certainly, sir. If the whisky to fill e contracts for 1882 is forced on the parties who have contracted for it there will single distillery running in Kentucky in 1883 unless the Government tax is reduced o fifty cents, as it should be, and the extended time of three years, as it is now for with-drawing whisky from bond, is reduced to six

"Then, from what you say, you are satisfied that the supply will be greater than the demand for fine Kentucky whiskies?" "Oh, yes. There is not half the fine whisky sold now as there was ten years ago to be used for drinking purposes. Beer and other light drinks have been brought into use in opposi-tion to whisky, and you know yourself from drink beer now where one did twenty years ago. I tell you, sir, that the increase of beerdrinking Americans is simply wonderful, and the servants quiet, well-mannered and attentive. Two dollars per day has been the you can rest assured that the which we will be a sourced to the source of t casual observation that twenty American "Can you explain to me then why manu-

You see the men who undertake these enterprises know their good fortune already. Their money is made because they have contracts for their crops ahead. It is not the distillers of Kentucky that I expect to be handle the goods after they are made. These are the lads who will lose, and, sir, I am sattions are to keep away from the edge in or-der to avoid being precipitated into the chasm when the crash does come."

"If the Government, however, should rebetter chances for a speculator's balm what I can now see before them."

A GIGANTIC LIGHTHOUSE.

in the World.

A structure which, when erected, will, in the opinion of Government experts, be the finest and strongest lighthouse in the world, has been in process of construction for eight-een months and has required the labor of an average of forty men per day for every working day during that period. The design was drafted in the Treasury Department at Washington by experts who had previously visited most of the leading lighthouses of England and the Continent for the purpose of gaining experience and new ideas, and so desirous has been the Department that the plans should be carefully followed that every week or ten days for the last year and a half the progression. days for the last year and a haif the progress of the work has been critically examined by John Murdoch, Assistant Inspector of Light-house Engineers of the Fifth (Baltimore) District, who was specially detailed for that pur-pose. The future location of this model light-house is in the Chesapeake Bay, off Cape Henry. From base to top it measures 155 feet, with a diameter at the base of thirty 7000 pounds of bolts being required to put it together. The exterior, which is octagona ing three-eighths of an inch. The staircase, w' ich has 130 steps, goes around the cylin-de instead of up a shaft, as in the lighthouses being manufactured in France, and a light of great power will be adopted. Every story is solidly bolted together by heavy cast-iron floor plates one and half inches thick, while the points facings are finely planed, four planers hav iron. The base and windows are elaborately inches in diameter at one end and seven-eights of an inch at the other, which is con-writer says: "The tunnel, as proposed, weul sidered in the trade an extraordinary size. Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver

The advantage of this compound over the A host of certificates might be given here to that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. For sale by A. B. Wilbor, chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

William Penn was a very honest man. He would not rob the Indians of their lands Not a bit of it! He honorably gave them

D. Hirsch & Co.'s Old Judge cigars, factory grafts being obtained from patients affected 973, 3dCollec, Dist., N, Y., are best, 3 for 25c. Such honesty cannot but be admired.

RUGBEIAN RUMORS.

Some of the Young Englishmen Ther

Located Pronounce the Place

Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.

Since my first visit to Rugby, in October of

distance of seven miles, over the much spoker

higher than the station, so that as we wended onward the air freshened and the adjacen

prompt to desirable betterments. As we neared our headquarters for the night, new

improvements were observed in sequence re markable; the postoffice, the express office and commissary were halted at consecutive

ly, and a portion of our passengers were stopped at houses of friends. Of these was

One touch of nature makes the world akin.

There were five small children with another

the hotel, it ras evident that our driver was

a well-known and important functionary in "the city," as he was hailed and questioned

Hotel Tabard gave our party a graceful wel come. The writer had apprehended that the departure of the late landlord, Mr. Herbert

who made a very favorable impression on the occasion of the inauguration, would work

the prejudice of this noted hotel; but not so. The new landlord, Mr. Rylands Haigh, an

Englishman of two years residence near Rugby, who has purchased "a farm" of 200 acres adjoining the Hughes tract, and eight miles hence, adapts himself admirably to his

new vocation, and is surpassed in graceful attentions to guests. The house is upon good appointment, and has been well fitled by boarders and travelers all the season, the for-

church was the only public assemblage convenient, and the lateness and darkness wer

ioneer and architect of the Tabard, wa

Christian settlement which shall offer to the

wilderness or prairie in our broad and free country. Rugby is certainly an unique en-terprise, and whether all the methods and theories adopted by its projectors are judi-

hence will be examined with interes

the reading public. There are

mulating wealth or possessing farms.

d an ax, spade, saw or mat-ock enough. Thus far, how-

These gentlemen, I learn, are graduates of

studies presented, we grew sleepy and weary and retired for the night, 1500 feet nearer

heaven than was permitted you in Cincin-

any, replies that a pound of dynamite

would be regarded as sacred

y civilized country, and that

easantly communicative in regard to many

occasion of the inauguration, we

RUGBY, TENN., July 1, 1881

LOUIS DUSH, STOVES, GRATES, MANTEL Though Many Improvements Have Been Made Within the Six Months HARDWARE HOLLOW-WARE& CASTINGS. Last Past,

SOLE AGENTS FOR VAN'S WROUGHT-IRON RANGE.
Infectures Plain and Japanned Tinware, Copper and Shee
Tin Roofing, Spouting, Guttering and all Kinds of Jobbing
Promptly Attended to. No. 394 Main Street. : : : Memphis. Tennes

VACCARO IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS last year, many improvements have been made. The railroad station at Sedgemoor has been established, and over it presides as agent a good looking, contended young Englishman, who seems the right man in the right place. Hence to the Tabard hotel is a

New Firm. WALKER'S SONS &

of and much worked road, which winds among the oaks and pines, by the new plan-tations, and up and down the sloping undu-lations, with an ever varying change of scenery, which, though composed of like ele-ments throughout, is "ever charming, ever new," like the views of a kalcidescope, especially in the mellow light of an evening sun. The H tel Tabard is situated 600 feet Cotton Factors AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 276 Front Street, near Cotton Exchange, Memphi

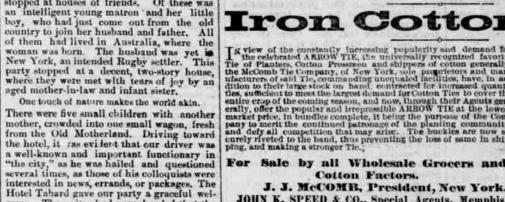
ANDREW STEWART, ANDREW D. GWYNNE,
New Orleans. Memphis

much of the road decidedly heavy, but "Jack" and "Lize," the long-cared steers Stewart, Gwynne & Co aforesaid, encouraged and goaded by the muleteer hereby immortalized, regularly passed the mileposts, and drew up at Tabard "just as the evening shades prevailed." On late rains had swollen to a roaring river. We observed several gangs of workmen mending their ways on the Sedegmoor road, but as the dearth of suitable rock for macadamizing was very evident, one could not avoid wishing the powers that be had adopted the old Ohio plank road system, whereby at least one side of the highway would have been traveled with facility. But

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New Hardware House

GRAHAM, COUSINS & CO HARDWARE,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, No. 325 Main Street, - Memphis, Tennessee

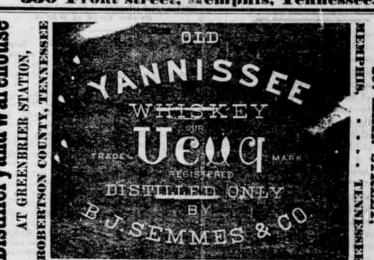
lar per day, or \$4 50 per week. Having supped, per Anglico on steaks, vegetables, hot bread, etc. the temptation was to "slash around" for sights. A choir meeting in the Pearce, Suggs & Pettit discouraging to outdoor expeditions. Mr. Hastings Hughes kindly volunteered an interview, and favored us with a resume of the objects and expectations of the projectors of Rugby which whited away the evening. Mr. Grocers, Cotton Factors

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 260 and 262 Front Street, Memphis, Tenr

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several pounds of beads and some jack-knives for the Territory of Pennsylvania. 4 4